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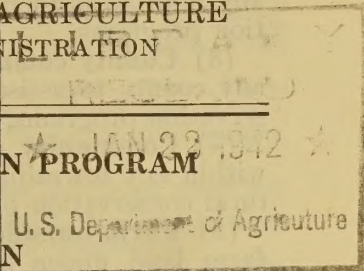
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Issued December 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR THE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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The 1942 Farm Program gives all farmers an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, to assure consumers of abundance, and to increase the production of the commodities needed for national defense.

Farmers who cooperate in the 1942 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil, and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and potatoes. Full payments for planting within allotments can be earned only if at least 20 percent of the cropland on the farm is devoted to approved soil-conserving uses. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat and cotton crop insurance.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, and other acts. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependent upon the appropriation of funds by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, which will be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The rates of payment and deduction for any commodity or other item may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent as an adjustment for participation.

The 1942 program year begins October 1, 1941, and ends September 30, 1942.

Section 1.—DEFINITIONS

(1) **North Central Region** means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(2) **State committee** means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs.

(3) **County committee** means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs.

(4) **Community committee** means the group of persons elected within any township to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs.

(5) **Farm outside the range area** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops. A farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that: (a) the entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; (b) the separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1942.

Farm in the range area means all adjacent or nearby farm land operated by one person as a farming or ranching unit, including land owned by different persons and including tracts field-rented to other persons.

A tract of land will not be considered as a farm unless (a) it contains at least 3 acres of farm land, other than timber or waste land, or (b) the gross income normally obtained each year from the production of crops on the land (other than timber products) is at least \$100.

A farm is regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling on the farm, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards and any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a soil-erosion hazard to the community.

Land that was **not** tilled in regular rotation between January 1, 1937, and January 1, 1942, will not be considered as in regular rotation in 1941 unless such land is suitable for tillage without clearing, draining, or irrigating, and is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for tillage and will be used for tillage in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm.

In the range area, land that never has been tilled will not be classified as cropland. Land previously classified as restoration land, later reclassified as noncrop, open-pasture, or range land, and then plowed or cropped, will not be classified as cropland.

Land devoted to forest trees on January 1, 1942, will be considered as noncropland unless it has been devoted since January 1, 1936, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops.

(7) **The range area.**—The range conservation program is combined with the agricultural conservation program in the range area. This area consists of the following counties:

South Dakota: Armstrong, Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Shannon, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach.

Nebraska: Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Hayes, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Perkins, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, and Wheeler.

(8) **Semiarid Area.**—This area consists of the following counties:

Nebraska: All counties except Burt, Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Douglas, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy, Thurston, and Washington.

South Dakota: All counties except Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, and Union.

(9) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(10) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(11) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crops produced on that land.

(12) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced on that farm.

(13) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) including range land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland, and in addition land designated as restoration land in 1941.

(14) **Grazing capacity of noncrop open pasture land** means the number of animal units which such land will sustain on a 12-month basis over a period of years without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

(15) **Animal unit** means the unit of measurement used to denote grazing capacity. An animal unit as used herein shall be 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, or 2 colts, or the equivalent.

(16) **Special crop** means corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, or potatoes.

(17) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Section 2.—ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND PERMITTED ACREAGES

(1) The county committee with the assistance of the community committee will determine the following in accordance with instructions: (a) acreage allotments and normal yields for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and potatoes, (b) permitted acreages of wheat for farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 and on which no wheat was seeded for harvest in 1939, 1940, and 1941, (c) permitted acreages of tobacco for farms on which tobacco will be produced in

1942 for the first time since 1936, and (d) permitted acreages of cotton for farms on which cotton will be planted in 1942 and on which no cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Section 3.—WHEAT

(1) **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined or for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

(2) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (a) the acreage seeded to wheat excluding a **wheat mixture**; (b) the acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941: *Provided*, That all or any part of any wheat acreage determined by the county committee to have been totally destroyed by any cause beyond the control of the operator may be considered as not having been planted to wheat if it cannot be reseeded and with prior approval of the county committee is later replaced by other acreage of seeded or volunteer wheat.

(3) **Wheat mixture** means a mixture of wheat and other small grains (excluding vetch) containing when seeded less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or not less than 25 percent by weight of rye or barley, which are seeded in the same operation and may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed. An acreage will not be considered as having been devoted to a wheat mixture if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is permitted to reach maturity.

(4) **Payment.**—10.5 cents per bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment. No wheat payment will be computed for a nonwheat-allotment farm.

(5) **Deduction:** (a) **Wheat-allotment farms.**—\$1.05 per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to wheat on the farm in excess of the wheat allotment.

(b) **Non-wheat-allotment farm.**—\$1.05 per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity, in excess of 15 acres, or on new wheat farms the larger of 15 acres or the permitted acreage.

Section 4.—CORN

(1) **Commercial corn area** means counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past 10 years. It also includes bordering counties containing townships producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land.

The counties in the North Central Region in this area are:

Illinois: All counties *except* Franklin, Jefferson, and Williamson.

Indiana: All counties *except* Brown, Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Ohio, Perry, and Switzerland.

Iowa: All counties.

Michigan: Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Monroe, St. Joseph, Washtenaw, and Wayne.

Minnesota: Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Pope,

Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wabasha, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine.

Missouri: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, De Kalb, Dunklin, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Johnson, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, New Madrid, Nodaway, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, St. Clair, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shelby, Stoddard, Vernon, and Worth.

Nebraska: All counties *except* Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, and Wheeler.

Ohio: All counties *except* Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Gallia, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Portage, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington.

South Dakota: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

Wisconsin: Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, Sauk, and Walworth.

(2) **Non-corn-allotment farm** means a farm in the commercial corn area for which no corn allotment is determined, or for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

(3) **Acreage planted to corn** means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. All or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

(4) **Payment.**—8 cents per bushel of the normal yield of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment. No corn payment will be computed for a non-corn-allotment farm.

(5) **Deduction:** (a) **Corn-allotment farms.**—80 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

(b) **Non-corn-allotment farms.**—80 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres.

Section 5.—TOBACCO

(1) **Payment.**—The following number of cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco allotment for each of the following kinds of tobacco:

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
(a) Burley	0.7	(c) Cigar filler and binder	0.7
(b) Dark air-cured9		

(2) **Deduction.**—The following number of cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage:

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
(a) Burley	7	(c) Cigar filler and binder	7
(b) Dark air-cured	9		

Section 6.—POTATOES

(1) **Commercial potato producer:** **A. Regular commercial potato producer** is a producer who has harvested an average of 3 acres or more of potatoes in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, or a producer who has been harvesting less than 3 acres but who the county committee determines will harvest 3 acres or more of potatoes in 1942.

B. New commercial potato producer is a producer who has not harvested potatoes in any one of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, but who has indicated that he will harvest 3 acres or more of potatoes in 1942 and requests that a new potato allotment be established.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

(3) **Payment.**—2 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in the potato allotment. No payment will be computed with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the three years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during this period.

(4) **Deduction.**—20 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

Section 7.—COTTON

(1) **Acreage planted to cotton** means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except (a) any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage disposed of before the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed or within ten days after notice of the amount of excess acreage is given the operator of the farm, whichever is later, and (b) any acreage on which substantially all of the cotton produced is determined to be cotton the staple of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length.

(2) **Payment.**—1.25 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton acreage allotment.

(3) **Deduction.**—12.5 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 8.—MINIMUM SOIL-CONSERVING REQUIREMENTS

The net payment for any farm in connection with special-crop allotments shall be subject to a deduction of 5 percent of the maximum payment computed for special crop allotments for each 1 percent by which the acreage of cropland on the farm devoted exclusively throughout the 1942 crop year to one or more of the following uses is less than 20 percent of the cropland on the farm. This deduction shall not exceed the net payment computed for the farm for special-crop acreage allotments.

(a) Perennial grasses or legumes, including new seedlings if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green and left on the land.

(b) Biennial legumes, lespedeza, or annual sweetclover, including new seedlings if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green and left on the land.

(c) Sudan, millet, or annual ryegrass for pasture.

- (d) Green manure or go-down crops, qualifying for soil-building payment.
- (e) Summer fallow qualifying for soil-building payment.
- (f) Forest trees planted on cropland since 1935.
- (g) Austrian winter peas or vetch, grown for seed.
- (h) Land qualifying for soil-building payment under the weed-control practice.
- (i) Idle cropland on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 crop year.

(j) Rye for pasture; or sweet sorghums, oats, rye, Sudan, or millet, cut green for hay, provided a strip 1 rod wide is left standing between each 5-rod strip harvested. (Applicable only in the semiarid area in Nebraska and South Dakota).

On farms of less than 20 acres of cropland, the soil-conserving acreage requirement may be met in whole or in part by growing green manure crops qualifying for soil-building payment, or by seeding, prior to October 1, 1942, winter cover crops of small grains (other than wheat), Austrian winter peas, or a similar crop commonly used in the community for winter cover, regardless of any other use of the same land during the 1942 crop year.

Section 9.—MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

(1) **Failure to prevent wind and water erosion.**—\$1.00 for each acre of land in the range area for which there are not carried out in 1942 conservation methods specified by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

(2) **Breaking out native sod.**—\$3.00 for each acre of native sod, land previously designated as restoration land which has been reclassified as noncrop open pasture, or any other land in the range area on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established, broken out during the program year, except the acreage broken out with the approval of the county committee for planting trees or as a good farming practice for which an acreage of cropland is restored to permanent vegetative cover.

(3) **Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—Where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (1) any terrace constructed, water development established, forest trees planted, or pasture established under any previous agricultural conservation program are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed after producers in the county have been generally informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1942 program year contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment that would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice from the net payment due the person on the same or any other farm in the county who was responsible for the failure to maintain such practices. In the event the amount of such deduction exceeds the amount of payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Section 10.—DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

(1) **Allotment payments and deductions.**—The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm for any crop for which a

special allotment is determined will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that they are determined to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the crops in 1942. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment. Any person who receives a portion of a crop as a fixed commodity payment will not be regarded for that reason as receiving a share of the crop.

If any crop for which a payment is computed is not grown on the farm in 1942, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment for the crop will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers as the county committee determines that such persons would have been entitled to share in the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested in 1942.

In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm and all persons who are entitled to receive a share of the crops agree as shown by their signatures on the application for payment, the share of each such person in the net payment or net deduction for the crops shall be that share which the county committee determines fairly reflects the contribution of each such person to performance for the crops.

If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm in 1942 is less than 80 percent of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm and the acreage of cotton which is or would have been grown by any producer in 1942 is not substantially proportionate to the acreage of cotton which such producer would normally grow, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree, as shown by their signatures on the application for payment or a separate statement, the net payment or net deduction computed for cotton for the farm will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire cotton allotment had been planted and harvested in 1942, but in no event will the acreage share so determined for any person be less than such person's acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1942.

(2) Soil-building-practice payments.—The net payment earned by carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the practices. If more than one person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm, the net payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each person contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward the carrying-out of each soil-building practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each person contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

(3) Miscellaneous deductions.—The deductions with respect to (1) failure to prevent wind and water erosion, (2) breaking out native sod, and (3) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs shall be divided among the persons re-

sponsible for such acts or failures to act in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

(4) **Minimum conserving acreage deduction.**—The deductions for failure to meet the minimum conserving acreage requirement shall be regarded as pro rata deductions with respect to the net payment computed in connection with crop acreage allotments.

(5) **Proration of net deductions.**—If for any farm the sum of the net payments for all persons exceeds the sum of the net deductions for all persons, the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payment will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section 11.—INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (1) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (2) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;
- (3) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1 to \$1.99	\$0.40	\$22 to \$22.99	8.40	\$43 to \$43.99	12.30
\$2 to \$2.99	.80	\$23 to \$23.99	8.60	\$44 to \$44.99	12.40
\$3 to \$3.99	1.20	\$24 to \$24.99	8.80	\$45 to \$45.99	12.50
\$4 to \$4.99	1.60	\$25 to \$25.99	9.00	\$46 to \$46.99	12.60
\$5 to \$5.99	2.00	\$26 to \$26.99	9.20	\$47 to \$47.99	12.70
\$6 to \$6.99	2.40	\$27 to \$27.99	9.40	\$48 to \$48.99	12.80
\$7 to \$7.99	2.80	\$28 to \$28.99	9.60	\$49 to \$49.99	12.90
\$8 to \$8.99	3.20	\$29 to \$29.99	9.80	\$50 to \$50.99	13.00
\$9 to \$9.99	3.60	\$30 to \$30.99	10.00	\$51 to \$51.99	13.10
\$10 to \$10.99	4.00	\$31 to \$31.99	10.20	\$52 to \$52.99	13.20
\$11 to \$11.99	4.40	\$32 to \$32.99	10.40	\$53 to \$53.99	13.30
\$12 to \$12.99	4.80	\$33 to \$33.99	10.60	\$54 to \$54.99	13.40
\$13 to \$13.99	5.20	\$34 to \$34.99	10.80	\$55 to \$55.99	13.50
\$14 to \$14.99	5.60	\$35 to \$35.99	11.00	\$56 to \$56.99	13.60
\$15 to \$15.99	6.00	\$36 to \$36.99	11.20	\$57 to \$57.99	13.70
\$16 to \$16.99	6.40	\$37 to \$37.99	11.40	\$58 to \$58.99	13.80
\$17 to \$17.99	6.80	\$38 to \$38.99	11.60	\$59 to \$59.99	13.90
\$18 to \$18.99	7.20	\$39 to \$39.99	11.80	\$60 to \$185.99	14.00
\$19 to \$19.99	7.60	\$40 to \$40.99	12.00	\$186 to \$199.99	(1)
\$20 to \$20.99	8.00	\$41 to \$41.99	12.10	\$200 and over	(2)
\$21 to \$21.99	8.20	\$42 to \$42.99	12.20		

¹ Increase to \$200.

² No increase.

Section 12.—PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments for the 1942 programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate for farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all such payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not

exceed \$10,000. These limitations will be applied prior to the deduction for association expense in the county or counties for which the particular payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section 13.—DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

(1) **Other farms in the same county.**—A landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any net payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.

(2) **Other farms in the State.**—If the net deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for any farms in a county exceed the net payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farms for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section 14.—CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Wherever it is found practicable, liming materials, superphosphate, potash, mixed fertilizer and other materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished in lieu of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm. Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made from any payment due the grantee on this farm or any other farm.

If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction will be made for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material.

The deductions for materials or for misuse of materials will be deducted from payment due the person who obtained the materials on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of deduction exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, upon request of the producer, conservation materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall be in lieu of payments otherwise computed for the farm and no application for payment need be filed, if no deductions are applicable to the farm and the maximum payment computed for the farm prior to the increase for small payments is \$40.00 or less.

Section 15.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

(1) **Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.**—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if, with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. **Amount to be withheld or refunded.**—The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

(2) A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper. **Amount to be withheld or refunded.**—The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

(3) A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of any Government payment to which they are entitled. **Amount to be withheld or refunded.**—The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

(4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations. **Amount to be withheld or refunded.**—The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

(5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control. **Amount to be withheld or refunded.**—The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual

operations. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—All or any part of the person's payments shall be forfeited except that the amount so forfeited shall not be less than the greater of the amount of the deduction incurred with respect to the person's farm or the person's share of the payment computed for the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise, and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise, shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.

(7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for such person for such overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(8) A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, work stock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.) **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Regional Director. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by such landlord or operator the whole of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the program involved: *Provided, however, That, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.*

(11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

(12) A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person with respect to the farm.

(13) A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses. **Amount to be withheld or refunded**—The net payment to a person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deduc-

tions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

(2) No payments other than payments for soil-building practices will be computed for any farm which is not being operated in 1942. A farm will not be considered as operated in 1942 unless

(a) An acreage of land equal to at least one-half of the acreage in the allotments for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

(1) Seeded to a crop for harvest in 1942.

(2) A crop (other than wild hay) is harvested in 1942.

(3) Summer fallowed in 1942.

(4) Devoted in 1942 to seeded legumes or grasses (legumes or grasses seeded in a workmanlike manner in 1942, other than those seeded in the fall of 1942 will be counted).

(5) Seeded to small grains to be pastured in 1942 (other than small grains seeded in the fall of 1942).

(b) The State committee finds that normal cropping operations were prevented by conditions beyond the control of the operator, or

(c) Upon the recommendation of the State committee, the Regional Director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1942.

(3) Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program for the farm will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves it.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1939 to 1941, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be paid, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves it.

The action of the county committee under the two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation) the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has

been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1942 program.

(4) **Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70, and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under the instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(5) **Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.**—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of an acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the final acreage allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the final acreage allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity, unless the acreage planted exceeds the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only for the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

(6) No payment will be made to any person who knowingly exceeds the cotton allotment for any farm.

(7) Administrative expenses for the program in the counties will be deducted pro rata from farm payments.

(8) In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase is accepted or an option or similar instrument for the purchase of a farm is executed prior to the time of harvest or prior to the time the landlord's application is approved by the county committee, whichever is the earlier, the purchaser shall be regarded as the owner of the farm when the offer to purchase is accepted or the option is exercised, or other instrument is executed and delivered, unless the seller reserves the right to the landlord's share of the crops on the farm.

Section 16.—APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

(1) **Farms for which payment will be made.**—If for any farm NCR-603 is not executed, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if for such farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions. Such prorated deductions will be deducted from any net payment computed for such persons for any farm.

(2) **Time and manner of filing application and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1943.

(3) **Applications for other farms.**—If a person applies for payment on one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of crops produced on another farm in the county, he must make application for payment on all such farms. Upon request by

the State committee any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or which he rents to another.

Section 17.—APPEALS

Any persons may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee will also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal will be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section 18.—APPLICABILITY

The provisions of the 1942 program are not applicable to (1) any county for which a special program is in effect in 1942; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to certain lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land includes that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Section 19.—SOIL BUILDING ALLOWANCE

(1) **The soil-building allowance** is the maximum payment that will be made for carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of the following, but if the sum of the maximum payments for the farm, exclusive of the tree-planting allowance, is less than \$20, the amount determined under this paragraph (1) will be increased by the amount of the difference: *Provided*, That with prior approval of the State committee a group of persons in any local area may, in the interest of the community welfare, combine by written agreement all of the soil-building allowances for designated farms in which they are interested as landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers, for the performance of erosion control, forest tree planting and management, or perennial weed-control practices on any one or more of such farms. The soil-building allowance for any farm may be included in the combination only if all of the persons interested in the farm as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper execute the agreement. The soil-building practices to be performed and the farm or farms on which such practices are to be carried out shall be specified in the agreement. The soil-building payments earned under the agreement shall be divided among such persons on the basis of their respective contributions, as determined by the county committee, to the performance of such soil-building practices. Any payment so determined for a person shall be considered as a soil-building payment earned on the farm covered by the agreement in which such person has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the State committee determines that a net deduction has been incurred on any farm included in the agreement and the persons on such farm have not offset the deduction by payments earned by contribution to the soil-building practices carried out under the agreement, the State committee shall exclude such farm from the agreement and the soil-building allowance for the farm will not be available under the agreement or on the individual farm.

(a) 70 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the special crop acreages for which payments are computed and the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1942 for the extraction of sugar.

(b) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

(c) A county flat rate per acre of noncrop open pasture land in the farm, based upon two cents per acre of such pasture land in the county, plus 90 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity but not less than eight cents times the number of such acres, or eight cents times 2,000 acres, whichever is smaller.

(d) \$1.00 for each acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm where the normal acreage is three acres or more.

(2) **Special tree-planting allowance.**—In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special tree-planting allowance of \$15 may be earned only by planting trees.

[The applicable soil-building practices are contained in Supplement I to this bulletin.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

MINNESOTA

1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942, (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain, or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$2.10 |
| (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$2.10 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.87 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.87 |
| (e) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer | \$1.59 |

(f) 50 pounds of available K₂O \$1.65

(g) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its equivalent). \$0.50

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime, or paper-mill refuse lime.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Dakota	Goodhue	Olmsted	Wabash
Dodge	Houston	Rice	Winona
Fillmore	Mower	Steele	

\$1.50 per ton.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Anoka	Freeborn	Nicollet	Stearns
Benton	Hennepin	Ramsey	Todd
Blue Earth	Isanti	Scott	Waseca
Carver	Le Seur	Sherburne	Washington
Chisago	McLeod	Sibley	Wright
Fairbault	Martin		

\$2.00 per ton.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Aitkin	Grant	Mille Lacs	Renville
Big Stone	Itasca	Morrison	Rock
Brown	Jackson	Murray	Stevens
Carlton	Kanabec	Nobles	Swift
Cass	Kandiyohi	Pine	Traverse
Chippewa	Lac Qui Parle	Pipestone	Wadena
Cottonwood	Lincoln	Pope	Watsonwan
Crow Wing	Lyon	Redwood	Yellow Medicine
Douglas	Meeker		

\$2.50 per ton.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Becker	Kittson	Norman	Red Lake
Beltrami	Koochiching	East Otter Tail	Roseau
Clay	Lake	West Otter Tail	North St. Louis
Clearwater	Lake of the Woods	Pennington	South St. Louis
Cook	Mahnomen	East Polk	Wilkin
Hubbard	Marshall	West Polk	

\$3.00 per ton.

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure.

\$1.50 per ton.

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa or white clover.

\$1.50 per acre.

6. Pasture Grasses. Seeding permanent grasses or permanent pasture mixtures, containing a full seeding of bromegrass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, or blue stem or mixtures of such varieties, or mixtures containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half a full seeding of these grasses.

\$1.50 per acre.

7. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice.

\$0.75 per acre.

8. Sweet Clover. Seeding annual or biennial sweet clover.

\$0.50 per acre.

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop.

\$0.40 per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, or mixtures of such crops -

\$0.05 per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures -

\$0.15 per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

11. Pasture Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, the grubbing burdock or grubbing mullen. Medium or heavy infestation.

\$1.00 per acre.

12. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$3.00 per acre.

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

13. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, Canadian field peas, 1941 fall seedings of rye, or wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or discing before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

14. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or discing before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$0.75 per acre.

15. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

\$0.75 per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

16. Contour Furrows. Contour ridging or terracing of noncrop open pasture land. \$0.15 per 100 linear feet.

17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) Concrete or masonry \$0.25 per cubic foot.
- (b) Commercially treated lumber \$4.00 per 100 board feet.

18. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion. \$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface.

19. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 20, 21, or 22.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

- (a) Contour Stripcropping \$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Stripcropping not on the countour \$0.70 per acre.

20. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19.

\$0.20 per acre.

21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19.

\$0.15 per acre.

22. Protecting Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with shovel type implement, cultivation with adapted implements to incorporate stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative covering results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19.

\$0.70 per acre.

23. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in rows will be spaced so that at the end of the season's growth not more than three feet of space remain between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart.

\$0.75 per acre.

24. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained. \$0.25 per 100 linear feet.

25. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams and similar structures will be regarded as dams.

\$0.25 per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

26. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

27. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

28. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre.

29. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942 a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program. \$0.35 per acre.

ORCHARDS

30. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit or nut trees or vineyards on the contour where, because of slope, it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre.

WEED CONTROL

31. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, perennial sow-thistle, Australian field cress, perennial horse nettle, and quack grass. Payment will also be made for eradication and control of hoary alyssum and flowering catchfly in the following counties: Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Itasca, Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Becker, Clearwater, Mahanomen, Marshall, East Polk, Red Lake, East Otter Tail, and Pennington. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

(a) Where sodium chlorate, or other chemicals, is used.
\$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used.

(b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used.
\$7.50 per acre.

OTHER PRACTICES

32. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

(a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre.

(b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial re-seeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre.

33. Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs. \$7.50 per acre.

34. Flooding Cranberry Bogs. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1942, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until June 15, 1942.

\$7.50 per acre.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mahnomen, Pennington, Pine, Red Lake, S. St. Louis, N. St. Louis, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena, E. Otter Tail, Douglas, Roseau, E. Polk, and Ramsey. Cut-over area practices, except Growing a Home Garden, will be applicable to farms on which 50 percent or more of the sum of the cropland and commercial orchard land, as determined at the beginning of the program year, is devoted to perennial grasses and perennial legumes. The total payment computed with respect to such practices cannot exceed one-half of the soil-building allowance computed for the farm--except that, on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned does not exceed \$20.00, excluding any allowance for planting forest trees, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned.

35. Clearing and Putting into Cultivation Farm Land now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less than 40-Acres of Cropland. All loose stones, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. The acreage of land cleared under this practice must be matched by an equal acreage of new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not

receive the approval of the committees. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year. \$10.00 per acre.

36. Removal of Popple, Cedar, Scrub Oak, and Jack Pines on Non-Crop Open Pasture Land and Wooded Pasture. Removal of these weed trees in pastures where the degree of infestation is such that the shade weakens and crowds out the natural grass cover. Fallen logs must be removed or burned and artificial reseeding must be carried out if it is needed. Prior approval must be given by the county committee. Approval must not be given where the performance of this practice is likely to produce soil erosion hazards.-\$5.00 per acre.

37. Farm Ditches. Constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of at least 36 inches at the top and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for a ditch constructed for the purpose of draining waste land or non-cropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice. \$0.10 per rod.

38. Filling and Leveling of Pot Holes on Cropland. Payment will be made for filling and leveling pot holes in fields where such depressions constitute a hindrance to the farming operations practiced in such fields. The pot holes must be filled and leveled to such an extent that normal farming operations may be carried out on the entire field. Where necessary, farm ditches to provide drainage may be required. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. The county committee at the time of their visit to the farm to give prior approval for this practice will estimate the number of cubic yards of material necessary to fill all depressions for which approval is given. Payment will be limited to the estimate made by the county committee and in no case will payment be made on material used in excess of 200 cubic yards. \$0.05 per cubic yard of material used in filling depression.

39. Constructing Fences for the Protection of Farm Woodlots or New Plantings of Trees from Grazing. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of a satisfactory fence that will constitute or complete a means of protecting a good timber stand from livestock.

- (a) Standard three-barb wire fencing \$0.50 per rod.
- (b) Woven wire fencing with one or more strands of barb wire \$1.00 per rod.
- (c) Buck and pole fencing, or other similar fencing \$1.00 per rod.

40. Growing a Home Garden. Growing a well managed and adequate garden. Payment will not be made to a landlord or tenant for growing more than one garden on a farm.

\$1.50 per garden.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

MISSOURI

1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942, (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for grain, hay, or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

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| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$1.95 |
| (b) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.95 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.81 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.81 |

- (e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer \$1.59
- (f) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (g) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet the specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime, paper-mill refuse lime, commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent. \$1.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land, or strawberries of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$3.00

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, fall seeded crimson clover, winter vetch, Austrian winter peas, lespedeza sericea, crotalaria, or perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre.

5. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre.

6. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre.

7. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

8. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of such crops.

\$0.05 per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved mixtures.

\$0.15 per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

9. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizers, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$3.00 per acre.

10. Dams for Livestock Water and for Erosion Control. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of reservoirs and dams, including enlargements of inadequate earthen structures,

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - \$0.15 per cubic yard.

In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - - \$0.10 per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry - - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

Earthen dams used for providing water for livestock must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area. Masonry dams must be constructed in a

durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area

Dams for erosion control should be constructed so that the overflow will be diverted over an area protected by a permanent cover of grasses or legumes. Credit for erosion control dams will be given only in Atchison, Holt, and Nodaway Counties.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS.

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, winter vetch, Austrian winter peas, 1941 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre.

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre.

14. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained, and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet.

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

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| (a) Concrete or masonry | - \$0.25 per cubic foot. |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | - \$4.00 per 100 board feet. |
| (c) Home treated lumber | - \$2.00 per 100 board feet. |

17. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 18 or practice 19.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

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| (a) Contour Stripcropping | \$1.00 per acre. |
| (b) Stripcropping not on the contour | \$0.70 per acre. |

18. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17. \$0.20 per acre.

19. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans or cowpeas. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17. - \$0.15 per acre.

20. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet.

21. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam.

FORESTRY

22. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established. \$7.50 per acre.

23. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1933, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program. \$3.00 per acre.

24. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided; (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be

made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre.

25. Firebreak Construction. Farm woodland fire protection by the construction of firebreaks. The woodland must be protected from burning during the entire program year for which payment is made, and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least six feet wide cleared of all inflammable material exposing the mineral soils, or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres each by a firebreak. No payment shall be made where controlled burning is practiced. Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices 22, 23, and 24 will not qualify under this practice. Applicable only in the following counties: Cole, Douglas, Taney, Crawford, Osage, Ozark, Morgan, Phelps, Miller, Fowell, Barton, Dent, Camden, Shannon, St. Clair, St. Louis, Laclede, Carter, Dade, Jefferson, Franklin, Hickory, Oregon, Jasper, Moniteau, Polk, Ripley, Newton, Maries, Dallas, Wayne, McDonald, Gasconade, Greene, Butler, Lawrence, Pulaski, Webster, Madison, Barry, Texas, Christian, St. Genevieve, Reynolds, Wright, Stone, Bollinger, Iron, and Washington.

- \$0.10 per 100 linear feet of firebreak construction.

26. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre.

27. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15.00 per acre may be earned under this practice.

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| (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter | \$0.30 per tree |
| (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter | \$0.50 per tree |
| (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter | \$0.75 per tree |

WEED CONTROL

28. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, European or hedge bindweed, and Johnson grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of re-infestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate, or other chemicals, are used.
\$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used.
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used.
\$7.50 per acre.

OTHER PRACTICES

29. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre.
- (b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre.

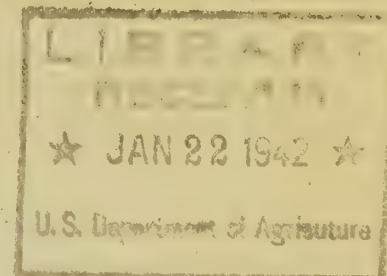
30. Growing a Home Garden. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm. Applicable only in the following counties: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

NEBRASKA

1942 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine. In the range area all practices must have prior approval by the county committee.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or permanent pasture when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain, or seed; or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

- (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 - \$2.10
- (b) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate - \$0.87
- (c) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer - \$1.59
- (d) 50 pounds of available K_2O - \$1.65

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing not less than 18 percent sulphur (or its equivalent). \$0.50

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone, 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime, 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime; or commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; or 1 ton of burnt lime waste.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent. - \$2.00 per ton

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land or strawberries of one ton air-dry straw or equivalent mulching material (excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure). \$0.75 per ton

SEEDINGS

The following seedings should be used only where there is adequate moisture and there is no evidence of serious insect infestation. The seedings should be made on a well prepared seed bed and adequately covered with a farm implement. The county committee will establish a minimum amount of seed required per acre in accordance with farmer experience in the county. A nurse crop for grain, hay, or pasture should not be used in connection with seedings of permanent grasses in the semiarid area. Livestock should not be permitted on any of the seedings until the plants have become firmly established.

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, winter legumes, or strawberry, ladino, or white clover. \$1.50 per acre

6. Sweet Clover. Seeding annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

7. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre

8. Seeding Permanent Grasses or Permanent Pasture Mixtures.

(a) Applicable only in the semiarid area. Seeding perennial brome-grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, blue stem or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa, strawberry clover or white

clover may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used. The farmer should be informed that a deduction under future programs will be made if he fails to properly maintain seedings made under this practice. \$3.00 per acre

- (b) Applicable only outside the semiarid area. Seeding perennial bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, blue stem or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa, strawberry clover, or white clover may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used. \$1.50 per acre

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or mixture consisting solely of timothy or redtop. \$0.40 per acre

10. Sodding. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of perennial grasses. \$4.50 per acre

PASTURE AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT

11. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture and range land with adapted seed of any of the following: Bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, blue stem, sand dropseed, switch grass, orchard grass, timothy, redtop, perennial legumes, biennial legumes, or a mixture of these crops.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, sweet clover or mixtures of such crops. - 5 cents per pound, not to exceed 40 cents per acre
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures.
- 15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre

12. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture or range land on the farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1942, to September 30, 1942. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture or range land on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. If, however, the county committee determines that 5 percent or more of the total acreage of grazing land has been injured by overgrazing in 1942, payment for this practice shall be reduced by 5 percent for each 1 percent of the total grazing area which is overgrazed in 1942.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1941 unless non-grazing of such area again in 1942 would be of material benefit. This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area all the land in each 40-acre tract (measured by legal description) on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture or range land a proportionate payment will be made.

13. Limited Grazing. Natural reseeding by limited grazing, for limiting the number of livestock on the grazed portion of the pasture during the 1942 grazing season to the extent that at least 25 percent of the grass maturing seed remains at the end of the grazing season. Check plots not less than one rod square must be constructed by June 1, 1942, in such a manner as will prevent the entry of all livestock. At least two plots per unit must be constructed, with a minimum requirement of one plot for each one thousand acres in the unit to be summer grazed.

Rate of payment will be 25 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, provided that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the pasture land a proportionate payment will be made.

This practice will not be approved on any unit upon which the county committee deems it possible and practical to earn the range-building allowance by one or more of the regular practices outlined in this bulletin.

14. Development of Springs. (Applicable only in the semiarid area) With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source and making a supply of water available for livestock, provided (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00 and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00 (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing.) No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under practice (16).

(a) \$0.30 per cubic foot of soil or gravel, and

(b) \$0.50 per cubic foot of rock formation excavated

15. Wells (Applicable only in range area) Drilling or digging wells or deepening, by drilling or digging, wells which are inadequate or have failed to provide water for livestock, if a windmill or power pump is installed (except artesian wells where an adequate flow of water is obtained without mechanical means) and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. No payment will be allowed for wells developed at farm or ranch headquarters. The operator must provide a well driller's statement showing the depth of the well and the dimensions of the casing used. The farmer fieldman will make final approval of all well locations.

- (a) For drilling or digging wells (except artesian wells) with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter. \$2.00 per foot
- (b) For drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. \$1.00 per foot

16. Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams to be used for livestock water must be staked out for prior approval by the county committee before starting construction of the dam. Such a dam must then be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum freeboard of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum freeboard of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1942. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards	\$0.15 per cubic yard
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards	\$0.10 per cubic yard
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00 per cubic yard

17. Spreader Terraces. Construction of spreader terraces of a permanent nature. \$0.50 per 100 linear feet

18. Cactus Control. With prior approval of the county committee, control of cactus on noncrop open pasture and range land: - \$2.00 per acre

This practice should be approved only for land heavily infested with cactus. Such land must be grubbed in a manner which will result in the destruction of the plants.

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

19. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1941 fall seedings of rye or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

20. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

21. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed or hay.

(a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye or mixtures of these crops or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual ryegrass, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms
\$0.75 per acre

(b) Rye seeded in the fall of 1941 at the normal rate of seeding for grain
- \$1.50 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

22. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$3.75 per 100 linear feet
23. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | -\$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | -\$2.00 per 100 board feet |
24. Spreader Ditches. (Applicable only in the semiarid area)
Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land. \$0.50 per 100 linear feet
25. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock or willows along water courses for the control of erosion. This practice must have prior approval of the county committee. \$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface
26. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on non-crop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent, (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying, (c) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre
27. Protective Cover. (Applicable only in the semiarid area)
Leaving on the land as protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums (including broom corn) and Sudan grass (except any of such crops qualifying at a higher rate of payment) where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator plans to leave such cover on the land until the spring of 1943. \$0.35 per acre
28. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practices (29), (30), and (31).
Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided (a) the strips are approximately the same width, (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width, and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

- (a) Contour stripcropping - \$1.00 per acre
- (b) Stripcropping not on the contour \$0.70 per acre

29. Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice (28). No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land's becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

\$0.70 per acre

30. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice (28).

\$0.20 per acre

31. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice (28).

\$0.15 per acre

32. Contour Listing. Solid contour listing on cropland (except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation).

\$0.25 per acre

33. Pit Cultivation. (Applicable only in the semiarid area)
Pits shall be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surfaces of pits cover at least 25 percent of the ground surface. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.)

\$0.15 per acre

34. Listing for Erosion Control. (Applicable only in the semiarid area)
Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds, (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding practice.)

\$0.15 per acre

35. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet

36. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

37. Tree Maintenance. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining by replanting if necessary, a good stand of forest trees, or a mixture of forest trees and shrubs suitable for wildlife, planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program.

\$3.00 per acre

A stand of at least 300 trees or shrubs must be obtained. Trees must be protected from livestock and completely enclosed by fence except where areas planted to trees border State or federal highways in which event it is not necessary to have a fence between the highway and the plantings. Trees must be cultivated often enough to keep out weeds and grass. On sandy land where there is danger of blowing, strips of cover may be left between tree rows, provided prior approval of such strips is obtained from the county committee and provided each tree row has a cultivated strip at least 5 feet wide on each side of the row.

38. Tree Planting. Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for wind-break, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and are cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

Trees must be protected from livestock and completely enclosed by fence except where areas planted to trees border State or federal highways, in which event it is not necessary to have a fence between the highway and the plantings. Trees must be cultivated often enough to keep out weeds and grass. On sandy land where there is danger of blowing, strips of cover may be left between tree rows provided approval of such strips is obtained from the county committee and provided each tree row has a cultivated strip at least 5 feet wide on each side of the row.

39. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out, (b) that the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire, and (c) approved wildlife management practices are

carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre

ORCHARD PRACTICES

40. Protecting Irrigated Orchards. Upon prior approval of the county committee, maintenance of a permanent cover in orchards or vineyards on irrigated land subject to erosion. \$0.50 per acre

41. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit or nut trees or vineyards on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre

42. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter \$0.30 per tree
- (b) For trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter \$0.50 per tree
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter \$0.75 per tree

OTHER PRACTICES

43. Home Gardens. Growing a home garden for a landlord or tenant on a farm. Payment will not be made to a landlord or tenant for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden.

44. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge; Perennial pepper grass and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and other land where the infestation is limited to a single farm or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or other land.

- (a) Where chemicals are used \$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used \$7.50 per acre

45. Deep Subsoiling Cropland.

- (a) Spacing between furrows not in excess of 4 feet \$0.50 per acre
- (b) Spacing between furrows in excess of 4 feet
but not in excess of 7 feet \$0.35 per acre
- (c) Spacing in excess of 7 feet but not in excess
of 10 feet \$0.25 per acre

SUPPLEMENTAL PRACTICES

With prior approval of the county committee, performance of the following supplemental practices applicable only in the semiarid area, provided the total payment computed with respect to such practice does not exceed one-half the soil-building allowance computed for the farm - except that, on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned does not exceed \$20, excluding any allowance for planting forest trees, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned.

46. Grasshopper Control. Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides, and headlands in the fall, between October 1, 1941, and prior to the time the land is frozen or December 31, 1941, whichever is earlier, or between July 1, 1942, and September 30, 1942. Any implement which has been proved by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualifying for payment under the summer fallow practice. \$0.50 per acre

47. Storage of Silage. Storing silage in an approved silo in the semiarid area. - \$1.00 per ton

Payment for this practice will be based upon silage properly stored in an approved silo at the time of the regular 1942 check of compliance.

SEMIARID AREA -- This area includes all of the counties in Nebraska except Dixon, Dakota, Thurston, Burt, Washington, Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson, Johnson, and Pawnee.

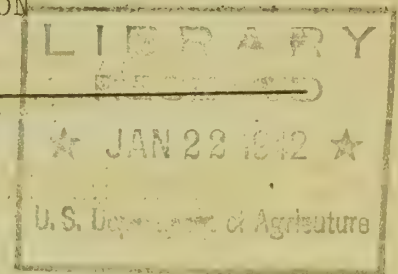
RANGE AREA -- This area includes Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Hayes, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Perkins, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, and Wheeler Counties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

OHIO

1942 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942, (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain, or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid | \$1.65 |
| (b) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.65 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.68 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.68 |
| (e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer. | \$1.59 |

- (f) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$1.59
- (g) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (h) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime; paper-mill refuse lime; commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Allen	Fulton	Lucas	Putnam
Auglaize	Hamilton	Madison	Sandusky
Champaign	Hancock	Marion	Seneca
Clermont	Hardin	Mercer	Union
Crawford	Henry	Morrow	Van Wert
Delaware	Huron	Ottawa	Wood
Eric	Logan	Paulding	Wyandot
Franklin			\$1.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adams	Fayette	Lorain	Pike
Ashland	Gallia	Medina	Preble
Brown	Greene	Miami	Richland
Butler	Highland	Montgomery	Ross
Clark	Jackson	Morgan	Scioto
Clinton	Knox	Muskingum	Shelby
Darke	Lawrence	Perry	Vinton
Defiance	Licking	Pickaway	Warren
Fairfield			Williams
			\$2.00 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Ashtabula	Cuyahoga	Jefferson	Portage
Athens	Geauga	Lake	Stark
Belmont	Guernsey	Mahoning	Summit
Carroll	Harrison	Meigs	Trumbull
Columbiana	Hocking	Monroe	Tuscarawas
Coshocton	Holmes	Noble	Washington
			Wayne
			\$2.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land, or strawberries, of 1 ton air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$3.00 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, ladino clover, strawberry clover, fall seeded crimson clover, winter vetch, and perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre

5. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

6. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre

7. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

8. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of such crops.
5 cents per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures.
15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre

9. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet, with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

10. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1941 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

11. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

12. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures or wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide feed and cover for wildlife must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

13. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet

14. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | - \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | - \$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | - \$2.00 per 100 board feet |

15. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock, woven wire, or waste metal along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land.

\$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

16. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of the one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remain between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart.

\$0.75 per acre

17. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 18 or practice 19.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

(a) Contour Stripcropping \$1.00 per acre

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour \$0.70 per acre

18. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17.

\$0.20 per acre

19. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17.

\$0.15 per acre

20. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet

21. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless current and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

22. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) inter-planted with not less than 300 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre

23. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program. \$3.00 per acre

24. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is

not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942.

\$3.00 per acre

25. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942 a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program.

\$0.35 per acre

ORCHARDS

26. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion.

\$1.00 per acre

27. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice:

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree
- (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter
- \$0.50 per tree
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree

WEED CONTROL

28. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

(Ohio)

- 8 -

- (a) Where sodium chlorate or other chemicals are used
\$.03 per pound of approved chemical used
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used
\$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

29. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre
- (b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre

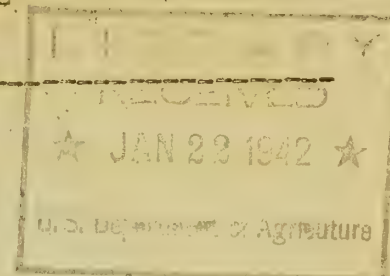
30. Growing a Home Garden. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a tenant, landlord, or sharecropper family on a farm, applicable only in the following counties: Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Jefferson, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

SOUTH DAKOTA

1942 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine. In the range area all practices must have prior approval by the county committee.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, or speltz, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain, or seed; or (3) to green manure crops in orchards, and gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$2.10 |
| (b) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.87 |
| (c) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of
0-20-20 mixed fertilizer | \$1.59 |
| (d) 50 pounds of available K_2O | \$1.65 |

2. Liming materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, water-softening process refuse lime; or commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; or 1 ton of burnt lime waste.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent

\$2.50 per ton

SEEDINGS

The following seedings should be used only where there is adequate moisture and there is no evidence of serious insect infestation. The seedings should be made on a well prepared seed bed and adequately covered with a farm implement. The county committee will establish a minimum amount of seed required per acre in accordance with farmer experience in the county. A nurse crop for grain, hay, or pasture should not be used in connection with seedings of permanent grasses in the semiarid area. Livestock should not be permitted on any of the seedings until the plants have become firmly established.

3. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, strawberry, ladino or white clover on cropland. \$1.50 per acre

4. Sweet Clover. Seeding annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

5. Seeding Permanent Grasses or Permanent Pasture Mixtures.

(a) Applicable only in the semiarid area. Seeding perennial brome-grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grass, buffalo grass, blue stem or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa, strawberry clover or white clover may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used. The farmer should be informed that a deduction under future programs will be made if he fails to properly maintain seedings made under this practice. \$3.00 per acre

(b) Applicable only outside the semiarid area. Seeding perennial brome-grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grass, buffalo grass, blue stem or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa, strawberry or white clover may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used. \$1.50 per acre

6. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or mixture consisting solely of timothy or redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT

7. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture and range land with adapted seed of any of the following: Perennial brome, crested wheat,

slender wheat, western wheat grass, grama grass, buffalo grass, blue stem, sand dropseed, switch grass, orchard grass, timothy, redtop, perennial or biennial legumes, or a mixture of these grasses.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy or redtop, or mixtures of such crops. 5 cents per pound, not to exceed 40 cents per acre
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures.
15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre

8. Deferred grazing--Natural reseeding of noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25% of the noncrop open pasture or range land on the farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1942, to September 30, 1942. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture or range land on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or water shed. If however, the county committee determines that 5% or more of the total acreage of grazing land has been injured by overgrazing in 1942, payment for this practice shall be reduced by 5% for each 1% of the total grazing area which is overgrazed in 1942.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1941 unless nongrazing of such area again in 1942 would be of material benefit. This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area all the land in each 40-acre tract (measured by legal description) on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture or range land a proportionate payment will be made.

9. Limited grazing--(Applicable only in sandy areas in the counties of Bennett, Fall River, Gregory, Shannon, Todd, and Tripp.) Limiting the number of livestock on the grazed portion of the noncrop open pasture or range land during the 1942 grazing season to the extent that at least 25 percent of the grass maturing seed remains at the end of the grazing season. Check plots not less than 1 rod square must be constructed by June 1, 1942, in such a manner as will prevent the entry of livestock. At least two plots per unit must be constructed with a minimum requirement of one plot for each 1000 acres in the unit to be summer grazed.

The rate of payment will be 25 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, provided that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture or range land a proportionate payment will be made.

This practice will not be approved on any unit upon which the county committee deems it possible and practical to earn the soil-building allowance by one or more of the regular practices outlined in this bulletin.

10. Development of springs--(Applicable only in the semiarid area.) With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source and making a supply of water available for livestock: Provided, (1) That the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00 and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00. (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing.) No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under practice 12.

(a) 30 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel, and

(b) 50 cents per cubic foot of rock formation excavated

11. Wells--(Applicable only in semiarid area.) Drilling or digging wells, or deepening, by drilling or digging, wells which are inadequate or have failed to provide water for livestock, if a windmill or power pump is installed (except artesian wells where an adequate flow of water is obtained without mechanical means) and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. No payment will be allowed for wells developed at farm or ranch headquarters. The operator must provide a well driller's statement showing the depth of the well and the dimensions of the casing used. The farmer fieldman will make final approval of all well locations.

(a) For drilling or digging wells (except artesian wells) with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter. \$2.00 per foot

(b) For drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. \$1.00 per foot

12. Dams for livestock water--Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for providing livestock water, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area. Full specifications are contained in South Dakota Range Conservation Handbook.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1942. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment. Prior approval must be obtained from county committees by having each dam staked out before construction is started.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development: Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard. In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry used in the development. \$6.00 per cubic yard.

13. Fire guards--(Applicable only in the range area). The establishment on range land of fire guards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning. Plowing not less than 2 furrows on each side of a strip not less than 20 feet wide from which inflammable vegetation is removed will qualify. 5 cents per 100 linear feet

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

14. Green manure legumes and fall seedings--Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, or 1941 fall seedings of rye. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

15. Green manure spring seedings--Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

16. Go-down crops--Upon prior approval of the county committee, a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife will qualify under this practice. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed, or hay.

(a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye, or mixtures of these crops, and in Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District, close-drilled corn. \$0.75 per acre

- (b) Rye seeded in the fall of 1941 at the normal rate of seeding for grain \$1.50 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

17. Standard terraces--Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet
18. Dams for erosion control--Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | \$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | \$2.00 per 100 board feet |
19. Spreader ditches--(Applicable only in the semiarid area). Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land. \$0.50 per 100 linear feet
20. Rip-rapping--Construction of rip-rap of rock or willows along water courses for the control of erosion. This practice must have prior approval of the county committee. \$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface
21. Contouring pastures--Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ rod in width. \$0.50 per acre
22. Stripcropping--No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practices 23, 24, and 26.
- Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Contour stripcropping | \$1.00 per acre |
| (b) Stripcropping not on the contour | \$0.70 per acre |
23. Protected summer-fallowed--Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice

for any acreage qualifying under practice (22). No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion. This practice must be carried out prior to a date established by the county committee, but in no case later than July 1, 1942.

\$0.70 per acre

24. Contouring intertilled crops--Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice (22).

\$0.20 per acre

25. Pit cultivation--(Applicable only in the semiarid area.) Pits shall be at least four inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surfaces of pits cover at least 25 percent of the ground surface. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.)

\$0.15 per acre

26. Contour seeding--Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice (22).

\$0.15 per acre

27. Listing for erosion control--(Applicable only in the semiarid area.) Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.)

\$0.15 per acre

28. Permanent sod waterways--Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet

29. Waterway dams--Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams and similar structures will be regarded as dams.

\$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

30. Tree maintenance--Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program.) This practice must be used on any farm on which trees have been planted since 1938 before credit for any other practice will be approved.

\$3.00 per acre

31. Tree planting--Planting 650 trees per acre for forest or windbreak purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. The acreage to be planted to trees must have been under cultivation during the previous season except where water is diverted to the planting, or the area is sub-irrigated. \$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

32. Home gardens--Growing a home garden for a landlord or tenant on a farm. Payment will not be made to a landlord or tenant for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden

33. Weed control--Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and other land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or other land.

(a) Where chemicals are used - \$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used.

(b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burnins is used - \$7.50 per acre

34. Renovation of perennial grasses or perennial legumes.

(a) By mowing weeds on permanent pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre

(b) By disking or spring toothling at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre

SUPPLEMENTAL PRACTICES

With prior approval of the county committee, performance of the following supplemental practices applicable only in the semiarid area, provided the total payment computed with respect to such practice does not exceed one-half the soil-building allowance computed for the farm - except, that on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned does not exceed \$20, excluding any allowance for planting forest trees, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned.

35. Grasshopper control--Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides and headlands in the fall, between October 1, 1941, and prior to the time the land is frozen or December 31, 1941, whichever is earlier, or between July 1, 1942, and September 30, 1942. Any implement which has been proven by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualified for payment under the summer fallow practice. \$0.50 per acre

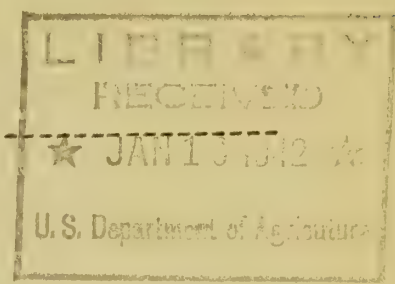
36. Storage of silage--Storing silage in an approved silo in the semi-arid area. \$1.00 per ton

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175 E
Reserve

NCR-601
Supplement No. 1 (Wisconsin)

Issued January 5, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division



SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

WISCONSIN

1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942, (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain, or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$1.95 |
| (b) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.95 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.81 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.81 |

- (e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer \$1.59
- (f) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$1.59
- (g) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (h) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock or colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent.) The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 35 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime; paper-mill refuse lime; commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Brown	Green	Milwaukee	Shawano
Buffalo	Green Lake	Monroe	Vernon
Columbia	Iowa	Outagamie	Walworth
Crawford	Jefferson	Ozaukee	Washington
Dane	Juneau	Pepin	Waukesha
Dodge	Kenosha	Racine	Waupaca
Door	La Crosse	Richland	Waushara
Fond du Lac	Lafayette	Rock	Winnebago
Grant	Marquette	Sauk	\$1.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adams	Clark	Kewaunee	Marinette	Portage	Wood
Parron	Dunn	Langlade	Oconto	St. Croix	
Calumet	Eau Claire	Manitowoc	Pierce	Shoebogyan	
Chippewa	Jackson	Marathon	Polk	Trempealeau	\$2.00 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Ashland	Florence	Oneida	Taylor
Bayfield	Forest	Price	Vilas
Burnett	Iron	Rusk	Washburn
Douglas	Lincoln	Sawyer	
\$3.00 per ton			

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land, or strawberries of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure.

- (a) The application of one ton of air-dry weight of straw or its equivalent in the following counties:

Waukesha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha \$3.00 per ton

- (b) The equivalent of one ton of air-dry weight of straw or its equivalent in all other counties.

\$1.50 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, winter vetch, or perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre

5. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover.

\$0.50 per acre

6. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual ryegrass, spring-seeded vetch, crimson clover, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre
7. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

8. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.
- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, or mixtures of such crops. \$0.05 per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre
 - (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. \$0.15 per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre
9. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. \$3.00 per acre

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

10. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, 1941 fall seedings of rye, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre
11. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or

harvested as grain, hay, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

12. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

13. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet.

14. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | - \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | - \$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | - \$2.00 per 100 board feet |

15. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion.

\$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

16. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17 or practice 18.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; & (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

(a) Contour Stripcropping. \$1.00 per acre

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour \$0.70 per acre

17. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a

slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 16. \$0.20 per acre

18. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 16.

\$0.15 per acre

19. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet

20. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams.

\$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

21. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree-nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be

made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre

22. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program.

\$3.00 per acre

23. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942.

\$3.00 per acre

24. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942 a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program.

\$0.35 per acre

ORCHARDS

25. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre

26. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree
- (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.50 per tree
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree

WEED CONTROL

27. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, quack grass, leafy spurge, and ox-eye daisy. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate or other chemicals are used
\$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used
\$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

28. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.
\$0.50 per acre

- (b) By disking or spring tooting at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre

29. Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs. \$7.50 per acre

30. Flooding Cranberry Bogs. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1942, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until June 20, 1942. \$7.50 per acre

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas, and Washburn. Cut-over area practices, except Growing a Home Garden, will be applicable only to farms on which 50 percent or more of the sum of the cropland and commercial orchard land, as determined at the beginning of the program year, is devoted to perennial grasses and perennial legumes. The total payment computed with respect to such practices cannot exceed one-half of the soil-building allowance computed for the farm--except that, on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned does not exceed \$20.00, excluding any allowance for planting forest trees, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned.

31. Clearing and Putting into Cultivation Farm Land Now Unsuitable for Tillage, on Farms with less than 40 acres of Cropland. All loose stones, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. The acreage of land cleared under this practice must be matched by an equal acreage of new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committees. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.

\$10.00 per acre

32. Removal of Popple, Cedar, Scrub Oak, and Jack Pines on Non-Crop Open Pasture Land and Wooded Pasture. Removal of these weed trees in pastures where the degree of infestation is such that the shade weakens and crowds out the natural grass cover. Fallen logs must be removed or burned and

artificial reseeding must be carried out if it is needed. Prior approval must be given by the county committee. Approval must not be given where the performance of this practice is likely to produce soil erosion hazards. \$5.00 per acre

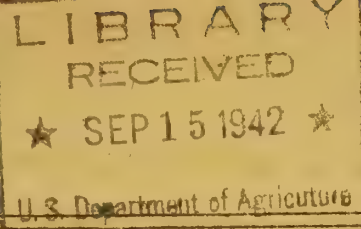
33. Farm Ditches. Constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of at least 36 inches at the top and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for a ditch constructed for the purpose of draining waste land or non-cropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice. \$0.10 per rod

34. Filling and Leveling of Pot Holes on Cropland. Payment will be made for filling and leveling pot holes in fields where such depressions constitute a hindrance to the farming operations practiced in such fields. The pot holes must be filled and leveled to such an extent that normal farming operations may be carried out on the entire field. Where necessary, farm ditches to provide drainage may be required. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. The county committee at the time of their visit to the farm to give prior approval for this practice will estimate the number of cubic yards of materials necessary to fill all depressions for which approval is given. Payment will be limited to the estimate made by the county committee and in no case will payment be made on material used in excess of 200 cubic yards. 5 cents per cubic yard of material used in filling the depression.

35. Constructing Fences for the Protection of Farm Woodlots. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of a satisfactory fence that will constitute or complete a means of protecting a good timber stand from livestock.

- (a) Standard three-barb wire fencing \$0.50 per rod
- (b) Woven wire fencing with one or more strands of barb wire \$1.00 per rod
- (c) Buck and pole fencing, or other similar fencing \$1.00 per rod

36. Growing a Home Garden. Growing a well managed and adequate garden. Payment will not be made to a landlord or tenant for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden



Issued July 20, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

1. "Section 3.-Wheat" is amended by these changes.

The following definition of non-wheat-allotment farm will be substituted for that now shown under Item (1):

(1) Non-wheat-allotment farm means any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined or for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, unless the "volunteer wheat" provide in Item (5) is applicable.

The present Item (b) in the definition of acreage planted to wheat is changed to:

(b) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity: Provided that all or any part

The present Item (a) under "(5) Deduction" will be changed to read:

(a) Wheat-allotment farms.- Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat allotment, except that no deduction shall be computed for any producer with respect to volunteer wheat which reaches maturity provided (1) the acreage seeded to wheat does not exceed the wheat acreage allotment; (2) such producer places in farm storage and agrees to hold in storage until it may be marketed free of penalty an amount of wheat equal to the smaller of (a) his share of the wheat produced on the farm in excess of his share of the normal production of the acreage allotment, or (b) his share of the normal production of the number of acres by which the acres planted to wheat exceeds the wheat acreage allotment; and (3) he seeds within the 1943 wheat acreage allotment on the farm if he shares in the production of wheat on the farm. If he shares in wheat production on other farms or moves from the farm on which these volunteer wheat provisions were utilized in 1942, his aggregate share of the wheat seeded for 1943 on all farms in the county in which he has an interest in the wheat crop must not exceed his aggregate share of the farm wheat acreage allotments and permitted acreages.

* Supplement No. 2 pertained only to cotton area of Missouri, and was not mimeographed for distribution.

2. "Section 4.-Corn" is revised by substituting the following wording for the present Item (5):

(5) Deduction: (a) Corn-allotment farms.-Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn acreage allotment but not to exceed the maximum corn payment for the farm, except that ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 130 percent of the corn allotment shall be deducted from any other payment computed for the farm.

(b) Non-corn-allotment farms.- Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the larger of (1) 15 acres or (2) 130 percent of the corn allotment.

3. "Section 5.-Tobacco" is amended by adding to the items shown under "(1) payment", "fire-cured 1.4", and by substituting the following the following for the present Item (2):

(2) Deduction.-- Ten times the rate of payment for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment or permitted acreage.

4. "Section 6.-Potatoes" is amended by substituting the following wording in place of the present Items (3) and (4):

(3) Payment.-- _____ cents multiplied by the normal yield for the farm and the smaller of the allotment or 125 percent of the harvested acreage, except (1) if the harvested acreage is less than 80 percent of the allotment because of flood or drought the payment will be made on the acreage allotment and (2) no payment will be made on a new farm allotment if neither the producer nor the farm has potato acreage history for the three years 1939 to 1941.

(4) Deduction.- Ten times the rate of payment for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of 3 acres or 110 percent of the potato allotment or, on farms operated as community projects in which more than 3 acres are grown for home use and for which no allotment is determined, for each acre of potatoes harvested for market in excess of 3 acres.

5. "Section 7.-Cotton" is amended by substituting in place of the present Item (3) the following wording:

(3) Deduction.- Ten times the rate of payment for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment or the permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

6. "Section 8.-Minimum Soil-Conserving Requirements" is amended by adding the following items:

Under "(1) Minimum Conserving Acreage", add (k) New seedings of perennial grasses or legumes, lespedeza, or biennial legumes, seeded in accordance with good farming practice with peas or small grains as a nurse crop. The maximum acreage which may qualify under this item shall be limited to 40 percent of the sum of the 1942 acreages of the following crops on the farm:

Soybeans for beans, peanuts for oil, hemp, castor beans, sugar beets, dry field peas, dry beans, canning peas, and canning tomatoes.

(1) New seedings of perennial or biennial grasses or legumes, seeded with a flax nurse crop, or with other small grain nurse crops when matched acre for acre by flax seeded alone.

(m) Volunteer wheat used for pasture. Summer fallow or other conserving use may follow pasturing of volunteer wheat.

The following paragraph shall be inserted immediately after the items shown under "(2) Minimum Acreage of Erosion-Resisting Crops", as set forth in Supplement No. 2. NCR-601:

Winter legumes, ryegrass, and small grains (except wheat) seeded in the fall of 1942 on land from which castor beans produced from seed furnished by the AAA, Sea Island cotton, flax, hemp, sugar beets, dry field peas, dry beans, canning peas, canning tomatoes, sorgo for alcohol, or peanuts are harvested in 1942; provided that the maximum acreage qualifying under this item shall not exceed 12.5 percent of the cropland on the farm.

7. "Section 10.-Division of Payments and Deductions" is amended by adding the following item:

(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, any deduction computed under the "volunteer wheat" proviso of Section 3, Item (5) (a) because of noncompliance with Items (2) or (3) thereof, when the acreage of wheat planted in 1942 is not in excess of the wheat allotment, shall be considered as a personal deduction for the person who fails to meet the "volunteer wheat" requirements and shall be deducted from the payment that would otherwise be made to such person on the same farm or any other farm in the county.

8. "Section 15.-General Provisions Relating to Payments" is amended by adding a sub-item to the present Item (5):

(5) (a) Deduction in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.- In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of an acreage allotment . . .

(b) Deduction in case of erroneous notice of cropland acreage.- In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of a cropland acreage for a farm which is determined to be erroneous, and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in such official notification, has not met the conserving requirement applicable to his farm and the producer was not notified as to the correct cropland acreage in sufficient time to permit him to meet such requirement on the basis of the corrected cropland acreage, any resulting deduction shall be made on the basis of the cropland acreage given in such erroneous notification or the correct cropland acreage, whichever is the smaller.

9. The Soil-building section contained in Supplement No. 1, NCR-601 for each of the respective States, dated January 5, 1942, will be amended by these changes:

Practice No.1, "Fertilizers" in the Iowa Supplement will be amended by adding the following Item (h):

(h) The rates of payment per hundred pounds for the following commercial mixed fertilizers containing nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P), and potash (K) are:

	N	P	K	Rate		N	P	K	Rate
(1)	0	- 16	- 0	\$0.65	(8)	2	- 12	- 6	\$0.74
(2)	0	- 18	- 0	0.73	(9)	2	- 16	- 8	0.99
(3)	0	- 9	-27	1.36	(10)	3	- 8	- 6	0.56
(4)	0	- 12	-12	0.95	(11)	3	- 12	-12	0.95
(5)	0	- 14	- 6	0.83	(12)	4	- 8	- 7	0.60
(6)	0	- 14	-14	1.11	(13)	4	- 16	- 4	0.84
(7)	2	- 12	- 2	0.60	(14)	10	- 6	- 4	0.41

Practice No. 3, "Liming Materials" in the Iowa Supplement will be changed by substituting in place of the county listings shown originally, the following rates of credit for the various counties:

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adair	Des Moines	Linn	Winneshiek
Allamakee	Dubuque	Louisa	
Appanoose	Fayette	Madison	
Benton	Floyd	Mahaska	
Blackhawk	Franklin	Marion	
Bremer	Grundy	Marshall	
Buchanan	Hardin	Mitchell	
Butler	Henry	Monroe	
Cedar	Howard	Muscatine	
Cerro Gordo	Humboldt	Scott	
Chickasaw	Jackson	Story	
Clarke	Jefferson	Tama	
Clayton	Johnson	Van Buren	
Clinton	Jones	Wapello	
Decatur	Keokuk	Washington	
Delaware	Lee	Webster	

\$1.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adams	Guthrie	Pocahontas
Audubon	Hamilton	Poweshiek
Boone	Hancock	Ringgold
Buena Vista	Iowa	Sac
Calhoun	Jasper	Shelby
Carroll	Kossuth	Taylor
Cass	Lucas	Union
Cherokee	Mills	Warren
Dallas	Montgomery	Wayne
Davis	Page	Winnebago
Fremont	Palo Alto	Worth
Greene	Polk	Wright

\$2.00 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Clay	Monona
Crawford	O'Brien
Dickinson	Osceola
Emmet	Pottawatomie
Harrison	Sioux
Ida	Woodbury
Lyon	

\$2.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following county:

Plymouth

\$3.00 per ton

Practice No. 1, "Fertilizers" in the Wisconsin Supplement is amended by adding the following Item (i):

(i) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-19-0 fertilizer furnished by the AAA \$0.77

Practice No. 3, "Liming Materials" in the Wisconsin Supplement is amended by

(1) Adding this item to the second paragraph:

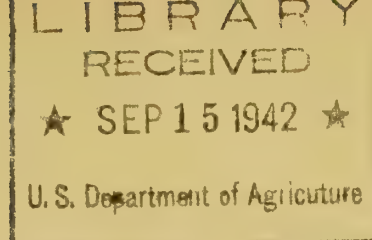
"3,000 pounds of eggshells containing at least 80 percent cal. car. equivalent."

(2) Striking Marquette County from the listing showing \$1.50 credit and listing it in the group of counties receiving \$2.00 credit per ton, and

(3) Striking Clark County from the list showing \$2.00 credit and adding the item "The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in Clark County . . . \$2.50 per ton."

Practice No.46, "Grasshopper Control" in the Nebraska Supplement will be changed by striking out the words "and prior to the time the land is frozen or December 31, 1941, whichever is earlier" and inserting in place thereof "and March 31, 1942."

NCR-601
Supplement No. 4



Issued August 12, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

The soil-building practice sections of the bulletin, as provided in Supplement No. 1 to NCR-601 for each of the States Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, are amended by these additional items:

Application of 100 pounds of 20% superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency on orders placed by State committee after June 30, 1942:

<u>State</u>	<u>State Practice No.</u>	<u>Credit per 100 lbs.</u>
Illinois	1(h)	\$0.81
Indiana	1(i)	0.81
Iowa	1(i)	0.87
Michigan	1(k)	0.81
Minnesota	1(h)	0.93
Missouri	1(h)	0.87
Ohio	1(i)	0.75
Wisconsin	1(j)	0.87

Application of 100 pounds of 18% superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency on orders placed by State committee after June 30, 1942.

<u>State</u>	<u>State Practice No.</u>	<u>Credit per 100 lbs.</u>
Illinois	1(i)	\$0.73
Indiana	1(j)	0.73
Iowa	1(j)	0.78
Michigan	1(l)	0.73
Minnesota	1(i)	0.84
Missouri	1(i)	0.78
Ohio	1(j)	0.68
Wisconsin	1(k)	0.78

Applications of 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as a conservation material:

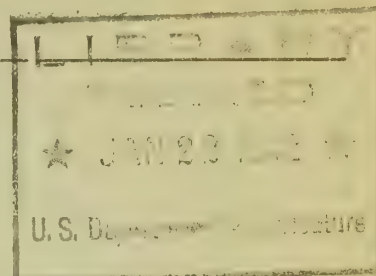
<u>State</u>	<u>State Practice No.</u>	<u>Credit per 100 lbs.</u>
Indiana	1(k)	\$1.20
Iowa	1(k)	1.20
Michigan	1(n)	1.20
Minnesota	1(j)	1.20
Missouri	1(j)	1.20
Ohio	1(k)	1.20
Wisconsin	1(l)	1.20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

142
N75B
Reserve

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

ILLINOIS



1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or permanent pasture when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$1.80 |
| (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple super-phosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.80 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.75 |

- (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$0.75
- (e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer \$1.59
- (f) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (g) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) \$0.50

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will have to require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; 2,750 pounds of limestone screenings; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; one ton of by-product of lead mines with the lead separated out by the water table method and the sludge ground so that the product applied contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate and 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Boone	Edgar	Kendall	Putnam
Bureau	Ford	La Salle	Randolph
Calhoun	Grundy	Lee	Rock Island
Carroll	Hancock	Livingston	St. Clair
Champaign	Henderson	McHenry	Stephenson
Clark	Henry	McLean	Vermillion
Coles	Iroquis	Madison	Warren
Cook	Jersey	Marshall	Whiteside
De Kalb	Jo Daviess	Mercer	Will
Douglas	Kane	Monroe	Winnebago
Du Page	Kankakee	Ogle	Woodford

\$1.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adams	Fulton	Marion	Richland
Alexander	Gallatin	Mason	Saline
Bond	Greene	McDonough	Sangamon
Brown	Hamilton	Massac	Schuyler
Cass	Hardin	Menard	Scott
Clay	Jackson	Montgomery	Shelby
Christian	Jasper	Morgan	Stark
Clinton	Jefferson	Moultrie	Tazewell
Crawford	Johnson	Peoria	Union
Cumberland	Knox	Perry	Wabash
De Witt	Lake	Piatt	Washington
Edwards	Logan	Pike	Wayne
Effingham	Lawrence	Pope	White
Fayette	Macon	Pulaski	Williamson
Franklin	Macoupin		\$2.00 per ton

1. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, and on commercial vegetable land or strawberries of 1 ton air-dry weight, of straw, or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$3.00 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

3. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, strawberry clover, Austrian winter peas, winter vetch, fall seeded crimson clover, lespedeza sericea, crotalaria or perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre

6. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre.

7. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of such crops.
5 cents per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre.

- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures.

15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

10. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 2 to 1 for dams less than 6 feet in height or with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 for dams over 6 feet in height on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a minimum crown width of 4 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development;
Not in excess of 2000 cubic yards - \$0.15 per cubic yard.
In excess of 2000 cubic yards - \$0.10 per cubic yard.

- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet, with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green Manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, vetch, 1941 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat mixtures or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm except on sugar beet land. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre.

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or

harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre.

14. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, cowpeas, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures of wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife, must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet.

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - \$0.25 per cubic foot.

(b) Commercially treated lumber - \$4.00 per 100 board feet.

(c) Home treated lumber - \$2.00 per 100 board feet.

17. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land. - \$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface.

18. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19 or practice 20.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

(a) Contour Stripcropping \$1.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour. \$0.70 per acre.

19. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 18. \$0.20 per acre.

20. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 18. \$0.15 per acre.

21. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained. \$0.25 per 100 linear feet.

22. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

23. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices. If black locust, hedge, or any conifers are planted, at least 1,000 trees should be planted per acre on a spacing not greater than 6 by 6 feet. \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established. \$7.50 per acre.

24. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and

shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program. \$3.00 per acre.

25. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre.

26. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942 a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program. \$0.35 per acre.

ORCHARDS

27. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre.

28. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter. \$0.50 per tree.
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree.

WEED CONTROL

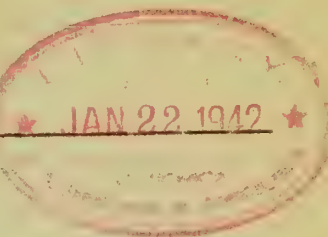
29. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, field bindweed, and quack grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate or other chemicals are used,
\$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used.
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used,
\$7.50 per acre.

OTHER PRACTICES

30. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.
\$0.50 per acre.
- (b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.
\$0.75 per acre.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

INDIANA

1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for hay, grain or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchards, or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$1.80 |
| (b) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.80 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.75 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.75 |
| (e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer | \$1.59 |

- (f) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of
0-20-20 mixed fertilizer furnished by the
Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$1.59
- (g) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (h) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or
colloidal phosphate \$0.45

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18
percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) \$0.50

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent).
The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent
to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the
ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee
will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one
ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, con-
taining at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25
percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater
amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet those
specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar
beet refuse lime, water-softening process refuse lime; commercial wood ashes;
1/2 ton commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay, 1 ton of
burnt lime waste; 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through
an 8-mesh sieve; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following
counties:

Adams	Grant	Madison	Randolph
Allin	Greene	Martin	Ripley
Bartholomew	Harrison	Miami	Rush
Benton	Hendricks	Monroe	Scott
Blackford	Henry	Montgomery	Shelby
Cass	Howard	Morgan	Spencer
Clark	Huntington	Newton	Switzerland
Clay	Jackson	Orange	Vermillion
Crawford	Jasper	Owen	Wabash
Decatur	Jay	Parke	Warren
Delaware	Jefferson	Perry	Washington
Dubois	Jennings	Porter	Wells
Floyd	Lake	Pulaski	White
Franklin	La Porte	Putnam	Whitley
Fulton	Lawrence		\$1.50 per ton

(Indiana)

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The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Boone	Fountain	Marshall	Sullivan
Brown	Gibson	Noble	Tippecanoe
Carroll	Hamilton	Ohio	Tipton
Clinton	Hancock	Pike	Union
Daviess	Johnson	Posey	Vanderburgh
Dearborn	Knox	Saint Joseph	Vigo
Dekalb	Kosciusko	Starke	Warrick
Elkhart	Lagrange	Steuben	Wayne
Fayette	Marion		\$2.00 per ton

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land, or strawberries of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$3.00 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

5. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, including ladino clover, Austrian winter peas, full-seeded crimson clover, winter vetch, strawberry clover, or perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre

6. Sweet clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

7. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of such crops, 5 cents per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. 15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

10. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock.

Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a minimum crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development;
not in excess of 2000 cubic yards - \$0.15 per cubic yard

In excess of 2000 cubic yards - \$0.10 per cubic yard

- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00
per cubic yard

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1941 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of ~~sweet~~ clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

14. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual ryegrass, wheat mixtures and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | - \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | - \$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | - \$2.00 per 100 board feet |

17. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion.

\$0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

18. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart. \$0.75 per acre

19. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 20 or practice 21.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Contour Stripcropping | \$1.00 per acre |
| (b) Stripcropping not on the contour | \$0.70 per acre |

20. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19. \$0.20 per acre
21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 19. \$0.15 per acre
22. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained. \$0.25 per 100 linear feet
23. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

24. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices. \$7.50 per acre

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established. \$7.50 per acre

25. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program. \$3.00 per acre

26. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre

27. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942 a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program. \$0.35 per acre

ORCHARDS

28. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre

29. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree
- (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter
- \$0.50 per tree
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree

WEED CONTROL

30. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson Grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate, or other chemicals, are used
\$.03 per pound of approved chemical used.
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used.
\$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

31. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre
- (b) By disking or spring toothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre

N7513
Reserve
NCR-601

Supplement No. 1 (Iowa)

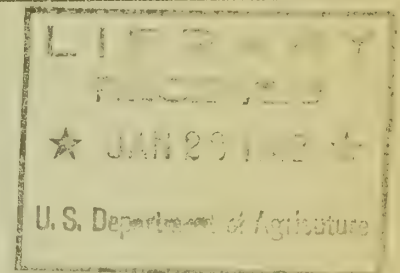
Issued January 5, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

IOWA

1942 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, or to permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, crotalaria, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for grain, hay, or seed; or (3) to green manure crops in orchards or gardens used solely for home use:

(a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 \$1.95

(b) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$1.95

(c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate	\$0.81
(d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration	\$0.81
(e) One bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer	\$1.59
(f) 50 pounds of available K_2O	\$1.65
(g) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate	\$0.45

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent). \$0.50

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 1 ton of button dust of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adair	Decatur	Keokuk	Ringgold
Allamakee	Delaware	Kossuth	Scott
Appanoose	Des Moines	Lee	Story
Benton	Dubuque	Linn	Tama
Black Hawk	Fayette	Louisa	Union
Bremer	Floyd	Lucas	Van Buren
Buchanan	Grundy	Madison	Wapello
Butler	Hardin	Mahaska	Washington
Calhoun	Henry	Marion	Wayne
Cedar	Howard	Marshall	Webster
Cerro Gordo	Humboldt	Mitchell	Winneshiek
Chickasaw	Iowa	Monroe	
Clarke	Jackson	Muscatine	
Clayton	Jefferson	Pocahontas	
Clinton	Johnson	Poweshiek	
Davis	Jones		\$1.50 per ton

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent in the following counties:

Adams	Emmet	Lyon	Pottawattamie
Audubon	Franklin	Monona	Sac
Boone	Fremont	Montgomery	Shelby
Buena Vista	Greene	Mills	Sioux
Carroll	Guthrie	O'Brien	Taylor
Cass	Hamilton	Osceola	Warren
Cherokee	Hancock	Page	Winnebago
Clay	Harrison	Palo Alto	Woodbury
Crawford	Ida	Plymouth	Worth
Dallas	Jasper	Polk	Wright
Dickinson			

\$2.00 per ton

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land or strawberries, or 1 ton air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$1.50 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

5. Special Legumes and Ryegrass. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, perennial brome grass, or wheat grasses. \$1.50 per acre

6. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

7. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, daleda biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted non-crop open pasture land.

(a) Seeding consisting solely of timothy, redtop, annual lespedeza, or mixtures of such crops - 5 cents per pound, not to exceed \$0.75 per acre.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

10. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - \$0.15 per cubic yard
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - \$0.10 per cubic yard
- (b) For concrete or masonry - \$6.00 per cubic yard

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet, with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. \$0.50 per acre

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1941 fall seedings of rye, or wheat mixtures. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

14. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth adequate to protect

the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Concrete or masonry | - \$0.25 per cubic foot |
| (b) Commercially treated lumber | - \$4.00 per 100 board feet |
| (c) Home treated lumber | - \$2.00 per 100 board feet |

17. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 18 or 19.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Contour Stripcropping | - \$1.00 per acre |
| (b) Stripcropping not on the contour | - \$0.70 per acre |

18. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17. \$0.20 per acre

19. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 17. \$0.15 per acre

20. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained. \$0.25 per 100 linear feet

21. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. \$0.25 per dam

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

22. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management practices, and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre

23. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program.)

\$3.00 per acre

24. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a

minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre

ORCHARDS

25. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre

26. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree
- (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter
\$0.50 per tree
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree

WEED CONTROL

27. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, horse nettle, perennial sowthistle, pepper grass, and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate, or other chemicals, are used - \$.03 per pound of approved chemical used.
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used
\$7.50 per acre.

OTHER PRACTICES

28. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. \$0.50 per acre.
- (b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary. \$0.75 per acre

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

MICHIGAN

1942 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, self-seeded winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year prior to October 1, 1942, (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, when such crops are seeded alone or with a nurse or companion crop of oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, provided the companion crop is not harvested for grain or seed, or (3) to green manure crops in orchard or gardens used solely for home use:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$1.80 |
| (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple super-phosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$1.80 |
| (c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate | \$0.75 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration | \$0.75 |
| (e) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer | \$1.59 |

- (f) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer, furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration \$1.59
- (g) 50 pounds of available K_2O \$1.65
- (h) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate \$0.45
- (i) The rates of payment per hundred pounds for the following commercial mixed fertilizers containing nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P), and potash (K) are:

	N	P	K	Rate		N	P	K	Rate
(1)	0	- 20	- 0	\$.75	(5)	0	- 8	- 24	\$1.23
(2)	0	- 12	-12	.95	(6)	0	- 8	- 32	1.53
(3)	0	- 20	-20	1.59	(7)	2	-12	- 6	0.73
(4)	0	- 10	-20	1.17	(8)	2	-16	- 8	0.97

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 2,500 pounds of calcium carbide refuse lime, containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 35 percent moisture at the shipping point, except that a correspondingly greater amount of the material will be required if the material does not meet these specifications; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl; sugar-beet refuse lime; water-softening-process refuse lime; paper mill refuse lime; commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; or one ton of agricultural limestone meal.

The application of ground limestone or its equivalent. \$2.00 per ton

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, vineyards, or on commercial vegetable land, or strawberries, of one ton air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure. \$3.00 per ton

SEEDINGS

All seedings of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes and Bromegrass. Seeding alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, strawberry clover, winter vetch, or perennial bromegrass. \$1.50 per acre
5. Sweet Clover. Seeding of annual or biennial sweet clover. \$0.50 per acre

6. Grasses and Legumes. Seeding annual ryegrass, spring-seeded vetch, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops, except such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment. Sweet clover will not qualify as a biennial and timothy or redtop will not qualify under this practice. \$0.75 per acre

7. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. \$0.40 per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

8. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. \$3.00 per acre

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

9. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, 1941 fall seedings of rye, winter barley, speltz, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm. A good growth of these crops must be obtained and not pastured, harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Any of these crops must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. A good growth of sweet clover plowed under will qualify for this practice, but a seeding practice payment will not be made on the crop under the 1942 program. Where the land is subject to erosion, any crop plowed in the fall under this practice should be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre

10. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, speltz, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$0.75 per acre

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, or mixtures of oats and barley. A good growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. \$0.75 per acre

EROSION CONTROL

12. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. \$0.75 per 100 linear feet

13. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) Concrete or masonry - \$0.25 per cubic foot.
- (b) Commercially treated lumber - \$4.00 per 100 board feet.
- (c) Home treated lumber - \$2.00 per 100 board feet.

14. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of the season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart. \$0.75 per acre

15. Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 16 or practice 17.

Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than three rods nor more than twenty rods in width; and (c) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained.

- (a) Contour stripcropping \$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Stripcropping not on the contour \$0.70 per acre.

16. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 15. \$0.20 per acre.

17. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millets, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 15. \$0.15 per acre

18. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in the waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.25 per 100 linear feet.

19. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams.

\$0.25 per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infestation.

20. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 1,000 evergreen trees per acre for forest purposes (including evergreen shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 650 broad-leaved (hardwood) trees per acre for forest purposes (including broad-leaved shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trans-plant trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) inter-planted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established. \$7.50 per acre.

21. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 650 ever-green trees or shrubs or 450 hardwood trees or shrubs per acre, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1933, and July 1, 1942, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting, if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1942 program. \$3.00 per acre.
22. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1942. \$3.00 per acre
23. Non-grazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally over-grazed, by non-grazing and protecting from fire during the 1942 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wild life. Credit will not be allowed for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. If under the Agricultural Conservation Program of any year prior to 1942, a farmer received payment for keeping livestock out of the woodland and for protecting it from fire, and the county committee determines that in the 1942 program year livestock are again allowed by the farmer to graze in part or all of the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments made on such land will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be earned by such farmer under the 1942 program. \$0.35 per acre.

ORCHARDS

24. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. \$1.00 per acre.
25. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - \$0.30 per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.50 per tree.
- (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter - \$0.75 per tree.

WEED CONTROL

26. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds; Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, wild chicory, quack grass, and perennial sow thistle. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate, or other chemicals are used.
\$0.03 per pound of approved chemical used.
- (b) Where clean tillage or mechanical burning is used. \$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

27. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Perennial Legumes.

- (a) By mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.
\$0.50 per acre.
- (b) By disking or spring tothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.
\$0.75 per acre.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iron, Iosco, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Lake, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Montmorency, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oscoda, Otsego,

Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Ontonagon, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Schoolcraft, and Wexford. Cut-over area practices, excepting Growing a Home Garden, will be applicable to farms on which 50 percent or more of the sum of the cropland and commercial orchard land, as determined at the beginning of the program year, is devoted to perennial grasses and perennial legumes. The total payment computed with respect to such practices cannot exceed one-half of the soil-building allowance computed for the farm-except that, on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned does not exceed \$20.00, excluding any allowance for planting forest trees, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned.

28. Clearing and Putting into Cultivation Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage on Farms with Less than 40 Acres of Cropland. All loose stones, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. The acreage of land cleared under this practice must be matched by an equal acreage of new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committees. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year. \$10.00 per acre.

29. Removal of Popple, Cedar, Scrub Oak, and Jack Pines on Non-Crop Open Pasture Land and Wooded Pasture. Removal of these weed trees in pastures where the degree of infestation is such that the shade weakens and crowds out the natural grass cover. Fallen logs must be removed or burned and artificial re-seeding must be carried out if it is needed. Prior approval must be given by the county committee. Approval must not be given where the performance of this practice is likely to produce soil erosion hazards. \$5.00 per acre.

30. Farm Ditches. Constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payments will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of at least 36 inches at the top and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for a ditch constructed for the purpose of draining waste land or non-cropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice. \$0.10 per rod

31. Filling and Leveling of Pot Holes on Cropland. Payment will be made for filling and leveling pot holes in fields where such depressions constitute a hindrance to the farming operations practiced in such fields. The pot holes must be filled and leveled to such an extent that normal farming operations may be carried out on the entire field. Where necessary, farm ditches to provide drainage may be required. Prior approval by the county committee must be

obtained in all cases. The county committee at the time of their visit to the farm to give prior approval for this practice will estimate the number of cubic yards of material necessary to fill all depressions for which approval is given. Payment will be limited to the estimate made by the county committee and in no case will payment be made on material used in excess of 200 cubic yards.

-\$.05 per cubic yard of material used in filling depressions.

32. Construction Fences for the Protection of Farm Woodlots or New Plantings of Trees from Grazing. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of a satisfactory fence that will constitute or complete a means of protecting a good timber stand from livestock.

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| (a) Standard three-barb wire fencing. | \$0.50 per rod. |
| (b) Woven wire fencing with one or more strands of barb-wire | \$1.00 per rod. |
| (c) Buck and pole fencing, or other similar fencing. | \$1.00 per rod. |

33. Growing a Home Garden. Growing a well managed and adequate garden. Payment will not be made to a landlord or tenant for growing more than one garden on a farm. \$1.50 per garden

